

Royal Commission on the University of Dublin

(TRINITY COLLEGE).

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT.

EXTRACTS FROM EVIDENCE AND DOCUMENTS.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



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[Cmd. 1167.]

WARRANT APPOINTING THE COMMISSION.

GEORGE R.I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Archibald Geikie, Member of the Order of Merit, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Fellow of the Royal Society :

Our right trusty and well-beloved Counsellor Sir JOHN ROSS, Baronet, Judge of the Chancery Division of Our High Court of Justice in Ireland ; and

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

Arthur Everett Shipley, Esquire, Doctor of Science, Fellow of the Royal Society, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge ;

John Sealy Edward Townsend, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal Society, Wykeham Professor of Physics, and Fellow of New College, Oxford ; and

John Joly, Esquire, Fellow of the Royal Society, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin ; Greeting !

WHEREAS We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to consider the application which has been made by the University of Dublin for financial assistance from the State, and for this purpose to inquire into the financial resources of the University and of Trinity College, Dublin, into the administration and application of those resources, into the constitution of the University and the College, and to make recommendations :

NOW KNOW YE that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you the said Sir ARCHIBALD GEIKIE (Chairman) ; Sir JOHN ROSS ; ARTHUR EVERETT SHIPLEY ; JOHN SEALY EDWARD TOWNSEND and JOHN JOLY to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said inquiry :

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission ; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject ; and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever :

And We do by these Presents authorize and empower you, or any of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid :

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment :

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time, if you shall judge it expedient so to do :

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration ;

And for the purpose of aiding you in your inquiries We hereby appoint our trusty and well-beloved GILBERT WATERHOUSE, Esquire, Doctor of Letters, Professor of German in the University of Dublin, to be Secretary to this Our Commission.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Tenth day of March, 1920, in the tenth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

E. SHORTT.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

(TRINITY COLLEGE)

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT.

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1. Circular sent to Members of the College and University Staff.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, 1920.

THE Commissioners are anxious to give every member of the College Staff who may so desire the opportunity of laying before them his views on any subject that falls within the terms of reference contained in the Royal Warrant appointing the Commission, viz., *to inquire into the financial resources of the University and of Trinity College, Dublin, into the administration and application of those resources, and into the constitution of the University and of the College.*

These statements should, as far as possible, be typewritten, and addressed to the Secretary, Prof. G. Waterhouse, 27 Trinity College, on or before April 30th, 1920. It is particularly requested that not more than one topic should be discussed on the same sheet, so that the views of different writers on the same subject may be more conveniently compared.

Whenever several members of the staff are in substantial agreement on any subject, it will be sufficient to submit a joint statement, which should be signed by all those whose opinion is therein recorded.

As the figures quoted in the official claim of Trinity College require in almost every case to be revised, it is essential that written statements on the needs of any department should give a schedule of present salaries, cost of maintenance, etc., a list of the proposed reforms, and an exact estimate of the additional annual expenditure involved, and of any further capital expenditure required to place the department on a satisfactory footing.

April 16th, 1920.

2. *Alphabetical List of Witnesses Examined.*

- *Bastable, C. F., Esq., LL.D., Regius Professor of Laws and Professor of Political Economy.
 *Bernard, J. H., The Right Hon. and Most Reverend Dr., Provost of Trinity College.
 *de Burgh, A. C., Esq., M.A., Senior Assistant Librarian, Trinity College.
 *Dixon, A. F., Esq., M.B., Sc.D., University Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.
 *Dixon H. H., Esq., Sc.D., F.R.S., University Professor of Botany.
 *Goligher, W. A., Esq., M.A., Litt.D., Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archaeology.
 *Gordon, T. E., Esq., M.B., Professor of Surgery.
 *Gwynn, E. J., Esq., M.A., Fellow and Junior Bursar of Trinity College, and Lecturer in Celtic Languages.
 *Jackson, J. T., Esq., M.A., Assistant to the Professor of Civil Engineering.
 *Joly, J., Esq., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
 *King, Sir Lucas White, LL.D., Professor of Arabic, Persian and Hindustani.
 *O'Sullivan, A. C., Esq., M.A., M.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College and Lecturer in Pathology.
 *Phillips, W. A., Esq., M.A., Lecty Professor of Modern History.
 *Ponsonby, H. C., Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Royal Astronomer of Ireland.
 *Pringle, H., Esq., M.D., King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
 *Purser, L. C., Esq., Litt.D., Senior Fellow and Bursar of Trinity College.
 *Rudmose-Brown, T. B., Esq., M.A., D.Litt., Professor of the Romance Languages.
 Russell, B., Esq., M.A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College and Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.
 *Tatlow, W., Esq., M.A., B.A.I., Lecturer in Practice of Electrical Engineering
 Taylor, E. H., Esq., M.D., Regius Professor of Surgery and University Anatomist
 *Thrift, W. E., Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
 *Waterhouse, G., Esq., M.A., Litt.D., Professor of German
 *Young, Sydney, Esq., Sc.D., F.R.S., University Professor of Chemistry.

* These witnesses also furnished detailed statements.

NOTE.—The Commissioners are of the opinion that the evidence furnished by the above witnesses, with the exception of the evidence quoted in Section 4 of this Appendix, has found adequate expression in the Report itself, particularly in Part VI. thereof, and no further summaries or extracts will be published.

3. *Additional Statements submitted by Members of the Staff and others not orally examined.*

- Allen, G. L., Esq., Assistant Registrar of the Medical School.
 Atkins, W. B. G., Esq., M.A., Sc.D., Assistant to the University Professor of Botany.
 Culverwell, E. P., Esq., M.A., Senior Fellow and Registrar of Trinity College.
 Cunningham, Miss E. M., M.A., Warden of Trinity Hall.
 Fry, M. W. J., Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Senior Proctor and University Professor of Natural Philosophy.
 Good, J., Esq., J.P., President of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce.
 Lally, W. E., Esq., M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D., Assistant to the Professor of Civil Engineering.
 Luce, Rev. A. A., D.D., Fellow of Trinity College.
 Macran, H. S., Esq., M.A., Professor of Moral Philosophy.
 Pope, J. v. S., Esq., M.A., Professor of Modern East Indian Languages.
 Purser, Miss O. C., M.A., Lady Registrar.
 Shaw, J. H., M.A., Assistant to the Registrar of University Electors.
 Stokes, A., Esq., M.D., Professor of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine.
 White, Rev. N. J. D., D.D., Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

NOTE.—The Commissioners are of the opinion that the views of the writers of the above statements have found adequate expression in the Report itself, particularly in Part VI. thereof, and no further summaries or extracts will be published.

4. *Summaries of Certain Oral and Written Evidence.*

I.—THE RE. HON. AND MOST REV. DR. J. H. BERNARD, PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

(a) *Evidence given Monday, April 12th, 1920.*

In May, 1919, the Board of Trinity College, made application to the Treasury for an Emergency Grant from Parliamentary Funds. During the course of the negotiations the Board accepted the condition that in due course comprehensive inquiry into the whole resources of the College and into the use which is being made of them should be instituted by the Government, and that the Board would co-operate with the Government in rendering such inquiry as effective as possible. There was no mention at the time of any inquiry into the constitution of the University and the College, which forms part of the published terms of reference of the present Commission, presumably in order to bring the Commission into line with the Oxford and Cambridge Commission.

With regard to the Recommendations of the Commission of 1906-7 (Final Report Section 168), Nos. 4, 7, 14, 16, 21, 27, 28 have been carried out. Of the remainder, some of the more important, *eg.*, 6, 12, 18, 25 and 29 have been partly carried out, while a number are merely statements or do not arise. Recommendations 11, 13, 19, 20, 24 and 26 have not been carried into effect. Nor do the changes in the constitution of the Governing Body go as far as was contemplated by the Commission of 1906-7, the Professors having only two representatives.

The Claim for Financial Aid printed in September, 1919, and submitted to H.M. Treasury, is now obsolete and the figures need to be increased all round, owing to the steady rise in the cost of labour, material, etc.

The scale of professional salaries is much lower than at the Modern Universities and must be raised or the older Universities will be forced to content themselves with second-rate teachers.

During the War the College finances were managed with the utmost care and a vigorous attempt was made to effect a saving, but this economy was largely at the expense of the staff. During the past eight months necessary expenses have increased at an alarming rate. It may be possible for the College to make both ends meet this year owing to the exceptionally large number of students, but it is not clear that the same expense can be met next year. Particular attention is drawn to the scanty resources of the Library.

(b) *Evidence given Monday, June 21st, 1920.*

The new Ordinance and Decree of the Board, dated May 24th, 1920, with regard to changes in the methods of appointment to Fellowship and the appointment of Lecturers have been formally approved and signed, and are now the law of the College. The terms of the Ordinance will now constitute the normal method of election to Fellowship, although the Ordinance of 1916, and a special provision of the King's Letter of 1911, provide other avenues of approach, but a candidate for Fellowship under the provisions of the new Ordinance must, as required by the Statutes of the College, be at the time of his election a graduate in Arts of the University of Dublin. Graduates of Oxford or Cambridge who take an *ad eundem* degree in the University of Dublin are eligible to compete, but graduates of other Universities can only become Fellows of Trinity College if elected under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1916 or the King's Letter of 1911.

Since April the Arts Fees have been raised from sixteen to twenty guineas per annum. The Board were reluctant to take this step, but an immediate increase in revenue is necessary, as it is at present quite inadequate to cover ordinary expenditure, without launching out in any new direction or raising salaries. It is estimated that the cost of wages and material will be £6,700 more in 1920 than in 1919. Salaries are not considered at all in this estimate.

The non-recurrent Treasury Grant of £12,000 has been largely used to compensate the staff, who were almost starved during the War. Without an immediate increase in revenue the existing buildings and household staff cannot even be maintained.

Further construction in connection with the Chemical Laboratory and the Library is most urgent. The former requires to be enlarged and reconstructed and a new Reading Room to hold 200 is imperative for the Library. The estimate for the latter project is £30,000. An extension of the Hostel for Women Students is also urgently necessary.

With regard to salaries, the Chairs of Celtic Literature, Classical Archaeology, Education, Geology, German, Irish Language, Political Economy and the Romance Languages are most in need of increment. The burden of the Observatory and the Botanical Gardens is very great and the Government might reasonably undertake to bear the cost of the former, as in Edinburgh.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that the services which the Universities have rendered to the Empire during the War will not be forgotten, and it may be fairly asked that the University of Dublin, which gave all it could without question, and which had such great losses, should be considered.

Under the provision of the Irish Land Act of 1903 the sum of £5,000 a year was allocated for the purpose of preventing the College from suffering loss by reason of the sale of lands, which at that time would have been a great loss, although there is not much risk now. The £5,000 continues to be allocated every year, but it is only available in case of loss on the sale of land, and the Public Trustee holds at present an accumulated fund of about £70,000. It would seem reasonable that it should be applied to meet the present unexpected losses of Trinity College.

In the opinion of the witness, any grant that the Commission might recommend should not be too severely earmarked for particular purposes, but should be left at the disposal of the Board.

With regard to the complicated sources of salaries, the Board is moving in the direction of fixed salaries. There will in future be no Tutorial Fund and all fees will go into the Common Chest.

(c) Documents submitted by the President as evidence.

(1) Claim of the University of Dublin (Trinity College) for Aid from State Funds

(2) Ordinance concerning the Election of Fellows and of certain Professors, their Salaries, the Tutorial System, and Studentships

This Ordinance provides that Fellows shall no longer be elected annually, but from time to time, and in such subjects as the Board shall decide to be necessary, provided that the total number of Fellows, exclusive of Honorary Fellows and of Professors elected to Fellowship under the provision of I. George V. 4 (7) (c), be not allowed to fall permanently below twenty-seven.

Only such persons shall be eligible as have held a Lectureship or Assistantship in the University of Dublin, for at least two years, or shall have received special permission from the Board to offer themselves for election. In conformity with the Statutes the successful candidate, at the time of his election, must be a graduate in Arts of the University of Dublin.

The salary of a Junior Fellow elected in accordance with this Ordinance shall begin as a minimum of £440 per annum and shall rise by quadrennial increments of £30 to a maximum of £600.

The tuition fees of all students other than scholars shall hereafter be paid by the Junior Bursar into the *Cista Communis* of the College.

The emoluments of a Senior Fellow who shall have been elected to Fellowship after the date of the Ordinance shall be the same as heretofore, save that he shall not be paid anything under the head of Decretments and Achetes.

(3) Proposed Decree of the Board and Visitors with regard to Lecturers

(4) Copy of Resolution proposed by Mr. E. J. Gwynn, seconded by Mr. W. E. Thrift, and carried unanimously at a meeting of the Junior Fellows held on December 12th, 1919.

"That the following resolution be placed on record:—

"In agreeing provisionally to the figures for the salaries of Junior Fellows suggested in the Draft Ordinance, we desire to record our opinion that these salaries are quite insufficient in view of the increased cost of living. Our consent is given in consideration of the financial difficulties of the College and of the necessity for making immediate provision for the Fellows next to be elected. If a State grant is obtained for the College, we think that a further increase in the salaries of Fellows should be made a charge on the grant."

(5) Estimated Increase of Upkeep in 1920 over 1919

(6) Bristol Association of University Teachers. Report of a Public General Meeting held in the Council Chamber of the University, February 4th, 1920.

(7) Memorandum issued by the Council of University Teachers.

The following scale of salaries is put forward as the desirable minimum for all Universities and University Colleges:

"(Grade III.—Does not apply to Student-Demonstrators.)

(a) Non-Professorial Staff:—

| | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|---------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Grade III. | 1st year | Minimum | ... | ... | ... | £300 |
| | 2nd year | " | ... | ... | ... | £350 |
| | 3rd year | " | ... | ... | ... | £400 |
| Grade II. | 1st year | " | ... | ... | ... | £400 |
| | 2nd year | " | ... | ... | ... | £450 |
| | 3rd year | " | ... | ... | ... | £500 |
| | 4th year | " | ... | ... | ... | £550 |
| | 5th year | " | ... | ... | ... | £600 |
| Grade I. | 6th year | " | ... | ... | ... | £650 |
| | 1st year | " | ... | ... | ... | £650 |
| | 2nd year | " | ... | ... | ... | £700 |
| | 3rd year | " | ... | ... | ... | £750 |
| | 4th year | " | ... | ... | ... | £800 |
| | 5th year | " | ... | ... | ... | £850 |
| | 6th year | " | ... | ... | ... | £900 |

(b) Professorial Staff Minimum £1,100

For the more important Chairs the salaries should be at substantially higher rates.

This scale of salaries should not preclude a further increase in salary when circumstances render it desirable."

- (8) Pamphlet on Facilities for Research and for Advanced Study in the University of Dublin.
 (9) Statement on the Condition and Requirements of the Library.

II.—L. C. PURSER, Esq., LLT.D., SENIOR BURSAR OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

(a) Evidence given Monday, April 12th, 1920.

There are two Bursars, the Senior Bursar and the Junior Bursar. The former receives the income from estates, investments, and other funds mentioned in the Statement submitted. The Junior Bursar receives the fees of students. Approximately half the amount of fees goes to pay the Tutors, and the other half goes to the general funds of the College. Certain Professors also receive a portion of their incomes through the Junior Bursar.

During the past 20 years the College has been able to save on the average about £2,000 a year. By the exercise of the most rigid economy this saving was continued until 1918; the College was hardly lighted, the consumption of coal was cut down, few repairs were undertaken and entertainments ceased. It was also found necessary to make the Tutors a loan of £10,285 from the general funds of the College. A portion of the non-recurrent grant from the Treasury was used to extinguish this loan. They also out of the same grant gave certain Professors over £900 to recoup their War losses.

Household expenses have increased enormously since 1913, particularly the item of Wages. The expenditure on Buildings, Maintenance and Insurance was £2,250 in 1913 and £3,926 in 1919. Rates and Taxes were particularly heavy in 1918, owing to a dispute with the Corporation in 1917. The case went against the College and the arrears had to be paid. On the other hand the Kitchen Account divided from £2,794 in 1913 to £1,600 in 1918, owing to the great decline in the number of students, and the poverty of the fare provided.

If the College could obtain a permanent annual grant, and not a mere emergency grant, expenditure could be more easily regulated. It would be difficult to find a single item in the accounts on which further economy could be effected. There is a possibility that the Arts fees could be raised from £8 8s. half-yearly to £10 10s. (This has since been done for all those matriculating after the year 1920).

(b) Documents submitted by the Bursar.

1. Detailed Statements of Receipts and Disbursements for 1913, 1918 and 1919.

The chief features of these accounts are as follows:—

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|-------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1913. | Receipts | ... | ... | ... |
| | Disbursements | ... | ... | ... |
| | Adverse Balance | ... | ... | ... |
| 1918. | Receipts | ... | ... | ... |
| | Disbursements | ... | ... | ... |
| | Credit Balance | ... | ... | ... |
| 1919. | Receipts | ... | ... | ... |
| | Disbursements | ... | ... | ... |
| | Adverse Balance | ... | ... | ... |

The receipts for 1919 were swollen by the receipt of £5,000 from H.M. Treasury, being the first moiety of a non-recurrent grant of £12,000. The amount of fees received from students in 1919, £23,037 12s. 1d., was exceptional, owing largely to the return of very many demobilised students who were enabled to resume their studies and pay arrears of fees, by the operation of the Government Scheme of Educational Grants to ex-Service Men. But for these two items the deficit would have been much larger.

2. Confidential Return of Individual Incomes, 1913, 1918, 1919.

III.—JOHN JOLY, Esq., M.A., Sc.D., REGISTRAR OF THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

(a) Evidence given Monday, 21st June, 1920.

The teaching of Agriculture at present is in a rather neglected condition. Some years ago a School of Agriculture was started and a Lecturer in Agriculture was appointed. The post was called a Professorship, but the salary was only £160 a year. Mr. Barnes was elected to the Chair. He had a farm on the north side of Dublin, and he consented to accommodate our students and teach them practical Agriculture on the farm. At that period there passed through the School some eight or ten students who were in many respects very successful afterwards. Mr. Barnes died and then the whole thing lapsed. The Chair lapsed, and there was no attempt made to appoint a new Professor. The Board then approached the College of Science with a view to amalgamating the School of Agriculture with the Department in the College of Science, and an arrangement was entered into whereby Agricultural students would take the last two years of their course in the College of Science under instruction from the Professor of Agriculture in that institution: the idea being that Trinity College would not appoint another Professor of Agriculture, but would carry out the abstract scientific education of the student. So the School became divided into two parts. The first two years were completed in teaching elementary physics, chemistry, geology, land survey, engineering, zoology and botany. At the end of the two years

the student was drafted into the College of Science to complete a career of two years in the Agricultural Department of the College of Science. At the end of that time he took a final examination in which Trinity College might appoint an examiner in order to safeguard the University in granting a Degree in Agriculture. That last provision has not hitherto been carried out. But in any case the arrangement is not one which allows the University to guarantee the Degree; although there is every confidence in the excellency of the teaching given in the College of Science, the University could not be responsible, not having supervised the instruction of the pupil.

Agricultural research in Ireland is in a hopeless condition. Efforts have been made year after year to induce the Royal Dublin Society to establish a scientific Farming Station in Ireland, corresponding to Rothamsted in England, with a proper system for investigation. There are special problems in Ireland separate from English problems. The Royal Dublin Society never consented to do this, and it has not yet been done. There ought to be a Professor of Agriculture in the University of Dublin, and he should have a Farming Station under his control to serve as a teaching station for students. It is a practical as well as a theoretical science.

(b) Statement submitted by Professor Joly.

Although the University confers a Degree in Agriculture the subject of Agriculture is not taught in Trinity College. This is, of course, a grave detriment to the development of a School of Agriculture in the University. It is a University subject of much importance. Ireland is essentially an agricultural country. Although this cannot be said of England and Wales, some 10 institutions headed by Oxford and Cambridge provide full courses of instruction in Agriculture for English and Welsh students. In Cambridge 5 Professors and Lecturers deal with the subject in its various branches. There is also Rothamsted, where thirteen experts are engaged in research on agricultural science. But the expenditure on agricultural training and research in England and Wales is unimportant when compared with the endowment of these subjects in the United States. Most if not all of the great State Universities deal with them on a most generous scale and in some cases soil surveys and extension lectures extend the benefit of the work of the University to the poorest farmer.

In the Colleges of the National University of Ireland in Cork and Galway there are faculties of Agriculture. There is no Rothamsted in Ireland in spite of the fact that Ireland offers special problems for investigation: problems depending both on climate and soil.

Those who seek agricultural education in Trinity College with a view to entering upon an agricultural career at home or abroad can only do so by passing two of the four years required for Diploma or Degree under instruction in the Royal College of Science for Ireland. This divided control over the student's education is not only inconvenient, it deprives the University of the power of accepting real responsibility for the Degree which it confers. For although in the agreement with the Royal College of Science there is reserved to the University the right to appoint an examiner to take part in the Final Examination in Agriculture, this is not a real supervision of the student's career and qualifications. Moreover we do not possess among our University Staff any one qualified to examine in Agriculture. Again there is no doubt that an education in Agriculture should be carried on in connection with a farming station where the student can, himself, join in research and witness the results of scientific methods.

The establishing of such a station has also an economic aspect of much importance and its maintenance in connection with the University enables these economic benefits to be gained at a minimum of cost. For here is already provided a full staff of chemists, botanists, geologists and pathologists, and no better subject for research could be submitted to Research Assistants and Research Exhibitionists than the samples and problems coming from the agricultural station.

The estimates submitted for the cost of establishing and maintaining such a Station and Faculty in the University are necessarily to a considerable extent conjectural. They are in part based on data arrived at some years ago by a Committee of the Royal Dublin Society when a similar station was under consideration as a projected part of the Society's work. Even among the professional experts who sat upon that committee there was much diversity of opinion in forecasting the cost and frequent amendments were made. As the figure must possess an element of considerable uncertainty I would respectfully suggest that some limiting major estimate be recommended, supposing the Commissioners express approval of the scheme.

As there would be considerable profit receipts over and above the rent the sum of £1,000 named for upkeep presupposes that the instructional and purely experimental functions of the Station would absorb these profits and cost £1,000 more. We assume, in fact, that there may be a part of the land not tilled for profit, and that there will be continual outlay for appliances and materials as well as for occasional structural alterations. The allowance should be adequate. The item of £5,000, as given in the original Financial Claim, for preliminary structural alterations and additions to farm buildings is more uncertain. For it depends both on the scope and nature of the experimental work. If the purchase of any considerable number of live stock at starting was determined upon there would arise a capital outlay which is not allowed for in the sum mentioned. The omission is, however, probably justified as under normal conditions there should be in the profits a direct return of the money so expended. It is however probable that, at first, soil investigations and tillage would mainly occupy the attention of the Director. While the sum of £5,000 might be adequate to start a small station, I think we could not embark upon this undertaking without more considerable resources. I therefore suggest that the sum named in the Claim should be amended to "a sum not exceeding £8,000."

Residential accommodation for students would be required. This would best be provided by the erection of army huts from time to time as occasion required.

The number of students at present in the School of Agriculture is very small—8 in number. But many enquiries are received, and I think the unsatisfactory character of the present arrangements is mainly responsible for the fact that these enquiries so often come to nothing. I have little doubt that attending the appointment of a Professor of high standing and the institution of an adequate farming station for training and research and, more especially, as the work accomplished became known, the School must rapidly develop. But pending larger numbers of students those we have would receive better instruction and the output of experimental results would return interest on the outlay.

I think it is very desirable that the better-off farmers of this country should be encouraged to seek for their sons a University education, and that the University should extend as far as possible its influence among this section of the community. It must be borne in mind that this is a class which is now rapidly growing in wealth and importance. With the completion of land purchase in Ireland the land will finally have passed from the landlord to the tenant. This is a development which we have to face. Meanwhile I may point out if a policy of University extension by means of lectures was deemed expedient—and I think such a policy has much to recommend it—no better topic than agricultural development could be chosen by which to appeal for popularity. We would stand as pioneers in the direction of University effort to the welfare of the most important economic interest in Ireland.

I therefore venture to urge that in the institution and endowment of a Faculty of Agriculture we would be pursuing a wise and far-seeing policy and one which is from every point of view in the highest interests of education.

NOTE.—Since this was written I have received from the Provost the suggestion that the connection of College and Farming Station might be used to cheapen the cost of living within the College; to the benefit, more especially, of the poorer students.

IV.—E. H. TAYLOR, Esq., M.D.

Evidence given Thursday, July 29th, 1920.

The best method of providing a School of Agriculture in connection with Trinity College would be to establish a fully equipped agricultural station to deal with all matters pertaining to cultivation and live-stock and also with questions of research. At present, as funds are low, it would be wise to begin on a smaller scale. The witness would be glad to offer to the University the facilities available on his own farm of 545 acres, provided of course that he incurred no expense in so doing. The farm would be large enough to enable students to become familiar with the ordinary routine of mixed farming and would fill the gap until a fully equipped station might be established. The farm is situated 18 miles from Dublin, and can be reached in about an hour by the Blessington tramway.

Facilities could be provided to enable students to become familiar with the ordinary spring and autumn routine. The tillage work is adapted to the winter feeding of pedigree stock. No doubt it would be necessary in the interests of students to introduce a somewhat different working of the arable land, and also to set aside a certain area for research work. If the University could appoint a Professor, the witness would confer with him and devise a scheme of co-operation. Accommodation for students could probably be provided locally, or Army huts could be erected on the farm.

5. *Special Statements reprinted in full.*

I. THE WAR LIST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

It would be impossible to form a complete record of the Naval and Military Services of Members of the University of Dublin in the Great War, and the War List of Trinity College only attempts to do so. This List was published in October, 1916, has been kept up-to-date, and in October, 1919, contained 3,135 names divided into three lists, A, B, C, as follows:—

A contained 2,660 members of the University; B 36 employees of Trinity College; and C 430 men who were not members of the University, but were trained by the Dublin University Officers' Training Corps. The War List records Naval and Military Services almost exclusively; it does not record work done at munitions, or voluntary hospital attendance, so that it contains the names of only 14 women graduates who served in hospitals abroad, or so qualified medical practitioners in military hospitals in England.

Of those in list A, 136 were privates, 817 were undergraduates who gave up their University work to fight for freedom, 417 were killed in action or died on service, 230 obtained the Military Cross, 59 the D.S.O., and one the V.C. The following honours also have been noted:—C.B., 13; K.C.B., 3; G.C.B., 1; C.M.G., 16; K.C.M.G., 1; K.B.E., 2; M.B.E., 1; C.I.E., 3; Croix de Chevalier, 3; Croix d'Officier, 1; Legion of Honour, 2; Ordre de la Couronne, 2; Croix de Guerre, 9; St. Anne (3rd Class), 1; White Eagle (5th Class), 2; Nile (3rd Class), 1; St. Sava (3rd Class), 1; 44th Class, 3; Certificates for Bravery 3; Bronze Medal for Valour, 1; Red Cross Decoration, 1; but these lists do not profess to be complete. Again, list A contains 145 Chaplains, 792 Medicals, and 166 Engineers—all past or present members of the Schools in the University. Of those in list A 818 were trained by the Dublin University Officers' Training Corps, so that adding those in list C, a total is obtained of 1,248 men serving in the Great War

who were trained by the Corps. From Australia, from Canada, from India, from South Africa, from the utmost bounds of the Empire, the graduates in list A came home to fight for their Country, and most probably many other graduates also came, whose names are not recorded as yet, and may never be entered in the War List of Trinity College.

The number of men in the College Books is given for the first of January in each year. These numbers were as follows:—in 1914 before the War, 1,974; in 1915, 844; in 1916, 611; in 1917, 534; in 1918, 535; in 1919, 567; in 1920, 1,026. These numbers show how the College was depleted of its students, but they are deceptive when taken as indicating the spirit of the undergraduates with regard to the War, for many young men entered College with no intention of immediately pursuing their course, but in order that after the War they might be in a position to rejoin the University with advantage. Moreover, the names of Scholars of the House serving in the Army were retained on the College Books, and many others whose names are included in the numbers given above were at the time fighting for the Empire. It must also be remembered in any comparison with the great English Universities, that there was no conscription in Ireland, so that the services of the Undergraduates of Trinity College were voluntary.

M. W. J. FRY,

Editor of the Dublin University War List.

II. MEMORANDUM ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Submitted by the President of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce.

Claim for State Aid.

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce is very pleased to learn that a Commission is considering the claims of Trinity College, Dublin, for Capital Grants, from State Funds, to enable it to meet, not only the large increases in expenses in carrying on the great Educational work it has been doing for centuries past in our city, but also to enable it to open up new departments of study which are so very urgently needed.

Need for Higher Standard of Education.

For many years business men have felt the need of a higher standard of education amongst those on whom the responsibility will fall of carrying on the various businesses in this Capital City, as well as in the adjoining counties forming the province of Leinster.

Extend University Education.

In addition to this large class, we are anxious to extend the advantages of higher education to young men who desire to adopt commercial careers, and to open up new businesses. We feel that your University will be doing a work of great National importance in encouraging and in training young men of ability to take up commercial careers.

Taxation and other Burdens.

It is unnecessary to point out the tremendous burdens that have been thrown upon Commerce by the War. These burdens will greatly handicap our industries in competing for trade in the great markets of the world, more particularly in view of the fact that a great number of our former competitors will not have the same load of taxation to carry, but will rather have strengthened their position by reason of the increased trade they have built up, while our industries were engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war.

Our Supremacy Challenged.

If our Empire is to retain that position of supremacy in the world of commerce, it is very essential that those who have to fill these positions of responsibility, should be thoroughly trained and highly educated. We want more than ever, a higher standard of education amongst all those who are engaged in Trade, Workers and Masters alike, but more particularly amongst the leaders.

What Universities in other Countries are Doing.

The Universities in America, Germany, Japan and elsewhere devote special attention as well as large sums of money to the work carried on in their Faculties of Commerce, and the Trade in these countries has derived great benefits from these educational advantages. This fact is borne out by the reports of Commercial and Educational experts who have visited these countries and reported on their educational system.

A Faculty of Commerce part of University Equipment.

We cannot too strongly urge that a real live Faculty of Commerce should form part of the equipment of every University. The absence of such a Faculty in the University of Dublin has prevented many leading commercial men from giving their sons a University education. We can give you instance after instance of this fact, which we attribute entirely to the absence of a Faculty of Commerce.

Faculty of Commerce to be co-equal with other Faculties.

In setting up such a Faculty, if it is to fill the position in University life we are anxious it should, the scheme must be carried out in large and generous lines, and the building, equipment, and staff should be co-equal with the other faculties in your University. It should be such a school as any graduate would feel a pride in belonging to, and whose degree would carry with it a guarantee of knowledge and efficiency that would appeal to business men.

Preferential Treatment for Professional Schools.

Commerce and industry have reason to complain that the greater part of the money provided by the State for University Education is used to advance the interests of the Professional schools. It cannot be too strongly urged that the future of our Empire depends on our capacity to produce highly educated master minds in industry, and unless this fact is realised by our Universities, and a determined effort made to meet it, we will be left behind in the race of Nations.

Need for a Department of Agriculture.

We agree, that in an agricultural country like Ireland, it is very essential that the University should include a course of study in agriculture, but we would prefer to see such a course included under one of the departments in the Faculty of Commerce, than have it in a separate school under different supervision. This amalgamation will make for greater efficiency and economy.

Contribution should be a Generous One.

The estimate which has been put forward in support of a claim to establish a Faculty of Commerce has, we understand, been revised. We have not seen the revised figures, but it is obvious that it would not be possible to provide the staff and equipment on the lines we have urged without a large and generous contribution.

Commerce to Participate in Management.

In other centres business men are permitted to participate in the management and in the drawing up of the syllabus of the various courses in the Schools of Commerce at the Universities, and I am authorised to say that the Dublin Chamber of Commerce will be only too glad to be of any assistance that may be helpful.

JOHN GOOD,

President

28th July, 1920.

The total amount expended on the preparation of the Report and Appendix is £414 19s. 1d
